Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Tract of Land,

ON which he resides, lying on both sides of Modest creek, containing about 1300 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, arranged into five distinct fields, all of which are well inclosed; there are about 900 acres of wood land, which is esteemed the best Tobacco land in the neighbourhood (of the same number of acres) the land is well timbered and watered, the buildings are valuable, being just finished, and built under the particular inspection of the subscriber; they consist of a very convenient and pleasant dwelling house with three rooms below and three above stairs, two brick chimnies and two porches, a Granery 32 feet by 18, and all other out houses for the convenience of a family; its distance from Petersburg is 55, from Richmond 75 miles.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

Tract of Land

Lying in the county of Charlotte, containing 630 acres, mostly wood land, & a large proportion of it prime Tobacco land—and is a part of that valuable body of land that formerly belonged to Mathew Marable, deceased, on Finniewood. A more particular description of those two tracts of land is deemed unnecessary in an advertisement, as it is presumed such as are desirous of purchasing would wish to view the land and judge for themselves.—The terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance on a credit, for young negroes, or land on either of the Harpeth rivers in Tennessee.

For further particulars application will be made to the subscriber. (tf)

LEWELLYN JONES.

Lunenburg county, August 10, 1802.

LAND for Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN TRACT, CALLED

WEST-POINT,

SITUATE in the lower end of King-William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, containing nearly three thousand acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchased, and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information: It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia.

This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday the first day of next December, in lots of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: one third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorised Mr. PATRICK HENDREN to attend the sale, and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER, Shirley.

Oct. 18, 1802. [tds]

School Books,

Just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store and Printing Office, Richmond.

A new Introduction to Reading, or a collection of easy lessons—designed as an introduction to the Speaker, English Reader, &c. &c.
American Tutor's Assistant Improved, or a compendious system of decimal, practical arithmetic, &c. &c.
A new and cheap edition of the Fables of Esop, with his life—to which is added morals and remarks, by R. Burton, of London.
Fifteen Discourses on the marvellous work of nature, delivered by a father to his children.
Art of Reading; a new and valuable (American) selection, after the manner of Scotts Lessons.
Economy of Human Life.
Julia, or the Curate's daughter.
Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction to the knowledge of nature.
Visit for a week, or hints on the improvement of time—containing original tales, entertaining stories and sketches from national and moral history—with a poetical appendix designed for the amusement of youth.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD *(Just Published)*

The sheet Almanack for 1803.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF WELL MATCH'D

HORSES,

Suitable either for the Saddle or Harness.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 16th, 1802.

SHERIFF'S

Bail and Delivery Bonds,

May be had at this Printing-office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in Cheapside, to the large commodious brick lumber-house used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year—(this house is entirely fire-proof, being built of brick and covered with copper) where he intends to devote himself entirely to the BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS. As his attention will be distracted by no other kind he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors which they *expect* from an agent. His lumber-house is admirably calculated for the storage of tobacco, flour, wheat or any other article subject to storage, which shall be done by him at the customary rate of storage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

Richmond, 1st October, 1802.

TO FARMERS, PLANTERS AND GRAZIERS,

A BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN A

FARM,

LYING IN HANOVER COUNTY,

Eleven miles from Richmond, and seven from Hanover-Town and New-Castle; containing about 700 acres, the half only of which, been ever cleared and which may be conveniently divided into two tracts of 3 and 400 acres—the greater part of the cleared land has had the advantage of eight years rest, and the most of that time enclosed, whereby it has no doubt, greatly benefited—the wood land is judged both in regard to quality and strength to be well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Tobacco, indeed the soil of much the greater part of this tract is better suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Grass than Indian Corn—it is remarkably well watered in every part of it, and every little spring stream affords more or less meadow ground, but particularly a stream called Beaverdam, which runs for an half mile through the land and affords meadow ground of the first quality, from 40 to 60 yards in width through the whole length.

The improvements, are a Dwelling-House with a dutch roof, 46 by 18 feet, a shed on one side 24 feet by 8, and a spacious brick closet at each end, a framed Kitchen with a brick chimney 24 by 18 feet, a two story Brick House, 18 by 16 feet, a large Barn, shedded, and other out houses, all in tolerable repair.

On the above tract are two Saw-Mill-Seats, one of which has been levelled and measured, from which experiments it appears that this situation will admit of a 14 feet overshot wheel, that it will require but a short dam—in short, the expense of erecting the saw-mill and making a sufficient dam, will be a trifle compared with the profit to be derived therefrom, in a neighborhood abounding in the best kind of timber, and only 11 miles from Richmond, where the demand for Plank, Scantling, &c. is very great, and the price high—It may not be improper to observe in this place, that it is my opinion, that on the above farm, there is a sufficient quantity of timber, when sawed and sold to defray every expense of erecting the Saw-Mill and moreover to produce a clear surplus to one half my price for the whole tract.

I should not omit to mention, that this land lies in a very healthy neighborhood, that there is an Apple Orchard, which yields yearly about a thousand gallons of cyder, and that it has the advantage of excellent water, within ten steps of the Kitchen door.

The following are the terms on which I will sell the above Farm, viz.—Two thousand pounds, one forth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, or the thousand dollars, one third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments—or if all cash, a considerable deduction will be made.—But if the sale be not concluded before the first day of December next, I shall hold myself released from the terms of the aforementioned propositions—in the mean time, I may generally be found on the premises, whither any one desirous of purchasing may be directed by applying at Mr. James Rind's, in Richmond.

J. SEABROOK.

Hanover, September 22, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the BOOK-STORE of SAMUEL PLEASANTS Jun. in RICHMOND,

PINDARIC ODES,

ADDRESSED TO HIS HIGHNESS THE AMERICAN CÆSAR;

Written in the year 1800, and now first published, for the consolation of the fallen friends of order, and a warning to the Jacobins.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION IS THE MOST STUPENDOUS FABRIC OF HUMAN INVENTION.

Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions.

October 1, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, BY THE GROSS, DOZEN, OR SINGLE COPY, AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS'S PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND,

THE

Virginia ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1803.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PART BY ISAAC BRIGGS

September 30, 1803.

Robert and Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS;

Suited to the present and approaching season;

which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms

THEY ALSO HAVE FOR SALE,

Best Green COFFEE,

IN BAGS OR TIERCES.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK, *Of Petersburg, and*
ROBERT POLLOK & Co. *Of Manchester,*

ARE also now opening their supplies of *FALL* and *WINTER GOODS.*

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Flour Barrel Staves,

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal, or at Rocketts.

☞ I ALSO WISH TO HIRE A FEW

Negro COOPERS.

For the ensuing year.

JOS: GALLEGO.

Sept. 25, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill Stones.

FROM 3 FEET 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET 8 INCHES

Apply to *Jesse Hollingsworth & Son*, Baltimore, or to *Mackenzie and Fisher*, Richmond.

October 21st, 1802.

STOLEN

From the subscriber, on Saturday the 16th inst. A FINE LIKELY

Sorrel Mare;

Upwards of five feet high, rising eight years old, with a blaze face, rather inclined to be sway-back'd, and has every appearance of being with foal, one white fore foot, trots and gallops with left foot foremost, hanging mane and switch tail, has been lately shod all round. Also, was taken with her, a SADDLE about half worn, bound with red, the cloth also, with plaited stirrup irons, a plaited bridoon BRIDLE, with a redround fore piece. Whoever will deliver her to Mr. William Taliaferro of Caroline, John H. Cocke, of Surry, John Fuqua of Fluvanna (Brimmo), or give such information to the subscriber two miles below the courthouse, so that he gets her again, shall receive *TEN DOLLARS* reward, and all expences paid.

ANDERSON ROYSTER.

Goochland, Oct. 23d, 1802. (6w)

Shanks & MacRae,

IN ADDITION TO A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

WELL selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter season, have received by the REUNION from Liverpool, and the OCTAVIA from London, the balance of their ASSORTMENT, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. (tf)

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THOMAS TAYLOR'S

Vendue Office

IS removed from the cross street, below the Eagle Tavern, to the house in the main-street nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall & Mosby; where the business from this date will be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

THEY flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality, in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE £2000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

BROAD CLOTHS,	WILDBORES,
CASIMERES,	CALLICOES,
SWANSDOWNS,	MUSLINS,
COATINGS,	IRISH LINENS,
PLAINS,	INDIA COTTONS,
NEGRO COTTONS,	COTTON and THREAD
WORSTED STOCKINGS,	CAMBRICKS,
BLANKETS,	LUSTRINGS,
CORDUROYS,	PERSIANS, &c. &c.
FUSTIANS,	&c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery.

ALSO,

RUM, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE and MOLASSES, five pipes old genuine MADEIRA WINE, a few casks excellent SHERRY WINE, SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
JAMES BROWN, Jun.

1st. Oct. 1802.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.

FOR SALE,

MY TRACT OF LAND,

IN this County, containing five hundred acres, more or less, with a comfortable Dwelling-House thereon, together with all necessary Out Houses in good order.—About 150 acres of the said land is cleared, and in good condition for farming; the other is exceedingly well timbered, and of a superior quality; there is a young Apple and Peach Orchard of choice Fruit on the said plantation; and the situation is a pleasant one.

I HAVE LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A valuable MILL SEAT,

with a common Tub and Saw Mill thereon; its situation is in a good neighbourhood for custom, the stream never failing, and the dam an excellent one. I will dispose of the same for cash, either separate from, or together with the land, &c. above mentioned; but will not sell the land, without disposing of the mill-seat, &c.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.

DANIEL MAYO.

Powhatan County, October 16th, 1802. (epGw*)

JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Pleasants, Jun.

AND FOR SALE AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND

(Price two shillings and three pence.)

Every man his own Doctor;

OR,

THE POOR PLANTER'S PHYSICIAN:

Prescribing plain and easy means for persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the Distempers, incident to the climate, and with very little charge; the medicines being chiefly of the growth and production of this country.

☞ BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

William Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FALL GOODS.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [8w]

Pursuant to a decree of Chesterfield county court,

Will be Sold,

For cash, on the 15th day of December next, at the house of Henry Archer, in the said county, near Osbornes, the

Tract of Land and Tenements

Whereon the said Henry Archer now resides, and the NEGRO SLAVES and their increase belonging to the said Archer, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of six hundred pounds with six per cent interest thereon, from the 16th day of May, 1797, until paid, and cost to satisfy a debt due to the Reverend Needler Robinson, by

The COMMISSIONERS.

Nov. 8th, 1802. (10t*)

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

CASTINGS

By the ton, for sale by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

(On the cross street leading to Shockoe Ware-House.)

Richmond, Nov. 12th, 1802. [2m*]

JUST ARRIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802. (1m)

Will be Sold,

On the 7th December next, in Charles City county, the ESTATE of THOMAS STAGG, dec. consisting of

A tract of LAND,

Containing about 300 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 40 feet by 18, with two rooms and a passage below stairs, and two above; this house is built of the best materials and in a workman-like manner: there are all other buildings necessary for family purposes, and a valuable young Apple Orchard, yielding annually from one hundred to one hundred and fifty gallons of brandy.

Five Negro Men,

Among them a Carpenter, pair of Sawyers, Cooper, and a Shoe-maker, (exclusive of their value in the field) there are none more valuable in their line of business in this state. There is also a valuable stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP—the present crop of CORN and WHEAT, the household and kitchen FURNITURE and plantation UTENSILS, with other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the day, by

JOHN STAGG, Adm'r of THOMAS STAGG, with the Will annexed.

Oct. 4th, 1802. [3w]

N. B. All those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as well as those who have claims to exhibit them on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STAGG, Adm'r, &c.

J. & J. FACKLER,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season.

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINENS, remarkably cheap.

28th Oct. 1802. (2m)

Grand Lodge of Virginia.

THE *GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION* will take place on the SECOND MONDAY in *DECEMBER* next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, G. S.

Richmond, November 1, 1802. (td

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OPENED

A TAVERN

In the town of Milton, in the house immediately below Mr. Richard Price's, where he is provided with the best of liquors and good stables; pledges himself to pay every attention to travellers and all others that may call on him. The road from Milton to Charlottesville will shortly be in the best repair.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Milton, October 26, 1802. (3w)

Robert Greenhow,

MERCHANT IN WILLIAMSBURG,

INFORMS his friends and country [illegible] has received by the CHARLES C[illegible] London, the JEANNIE from C[illegible] GEORGE and HARRIET, the MARY [illegible] the REUNION from Liverpool, a g[illegible] of

MERCHANDIZE,

That now renders his very general assortment of useful and fashionable Goods, adequate to the wants of almost every one. He offers them for sale on as low terms as they can be afforded at, for cash or short credits, and will execute with attention and dispatch, any orders that may be forwarded him by his distant customers.

Still inclined to withdraw from business, he would dispose of his whole STOCK in TRADE, which will probably amount to some where about fifty thousand dollars, at prime cost and charges. One fifth part of the amount paid down, and the balance on bond with approved security, payable in six annual instalments, to bear interest from the delivery of the goods until paid.

Williamsburg, October 16th, 1802. (2m)

BOOKS,

Just received at S. PLEASANTS' BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND:—

A short but comprehensive system of the Geography of the world—by way of question and answer—principally designed for children and common schools ——by N. Dwight.
A Digest of the Law of actions and trials at Nisi Prius, by Isaac Espinasse, 2 vols.
Count Rumford's Essays, complete in 2 vols.
Historical Preceptor
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols.
Same Work abridged for the use of schools
Guthrie's Grammar—latest edition.
Doctor Franklin's works
Lady's Library
Murray's, Harrison's, Buchanan's, Ash's, and Lowth's English Grammars.
Gordon's History of the American Revolution, 3 vols.
Mitchell's Book-keeping
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
A large quantity of Dilworth's, Webster's, Universal, and Columbian Spelling-books.

ALSO,

Writing and Wrapping Paper by the ream —Ink-Stands—Wafers—Quills—Sealing-Wax—Blank Account Books, ruled and unruled—and

A FEW COPIES OF

Carey's Family Bible.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the brick house opposite to Crouch's Tavern, and near to Prosser & Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the high court of Chancery and District court and in the county and city courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 25, 1802. [FT]

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY

S. & S. Myers,

WHO HAVE ON HAND;

ANTIGUA RUM,	SCOTCH SNUFF,
GREEN COFFEE,	TUMBLERS ASSORTED,
SUGAR,	WRITING PAPER,
PEPPER,	BANDANNO HANDKERCHIEFS.
CASTILL SOAP,	
GERMAN STEEL,	

November 16, 1802. (6t)

FROM THE NATIONAL EGIS.

To the People of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

THE tardiness with which mankind proceed to the practical adoption of demonstrated truths, is matter of serious regret to the humane philosopher. Truths must be delivered in a thousands forms; they must be written; they must be spoken over and over again; the necessity of their adoption must be felt in practice, by a thousand inconveniences, before they will be generally seized. The circumstances in some measure result from the timidity of mankind, but principally from the opposition of those numerous classes, which in every society maintain their power and influence, by the blindness of their fellow citizens.

The necessity of this address arises wholly from the above facts. By the laws of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, several regulations are made, which, in the opinion of the writer, are infringements of the sacred rights of conscience. He trusts that a demonstration of the principle, that government ought to have no concern with religion, that no man ought to be amenable to human authority for his religious opinions or practices, is at this time wholly unnecessary; or it might be shewn from history, that half the crimes which pollute its pages, have arisen from interference of government in matters religious opinion. It might be shewn that there is, and has been, a greater mass of vicious practices in those countries where government has been most solicitous to take religion under its care; that there have been fewer vices where it has not interfered at all; and it might also be shewn, that pure, vital morality and religion have uniformly been more flourishing when left to themselves, than when attempts have been made to regulate them. All this might be shewn in an incontrovertible manner; but it is to be hoped that the frequency with which these truths have been repeated, will render nothing more necessary than their application to the provisions of the above mentioned laws.

[illegible]n; the law of these states provides that a majority of the freeholders or inhabitants of any town, may establish a protestant teacher of morality and religion, and levy a tax upon *all* the inhabitants for his maintenance, is evidently an infringement of the sacred rights of conscience; because it supposes, that which cannot be true, viz. that the opinion of the mojority is the teste of truth. But it is said, that any person may procure an exemption from the contribution to support such teacher, by producing a certificate that he is a regular attendant upon any other teacher of religion, at public worship. But, suppose that there is no other teacher of religion, within a convenient distance, on whose ministrations he can conscientiously attend. He is utterly without remedy. And it is a known fact, that there are great numbers of persons, of various opinions, in these states, who are in this situation. But suppose a man does not believe in supporting any public minister of religion, or varying the case still more; suppose he does not believe in any form of worship whatever, must he be compelled to contribute to the support of that which he believes to be detrimental, provided that it is not necessary for the existence of government? But it is said that none but believers in the Christian system are to be *tolerated*, as it is called. This has been the uniform practice of bigots in all ages. They have attempted to set bounds to the slight of the human mind; they have said "*thus far shalt thougo and no further.*" In some countries you may doubt the infallibility of the *pope*, but shall assert nothing against the doctrine of Consubstantiation. In others you may controvert both, but shall not meddle with the doctrine of the *Trinity*. *Calvin* could take upon himself to reform the system of popery, but condemn the unhappy *Servet* to the flames, because he dared to contradict some of the positions of the Reformer. *Socinius* would maintain the divine unity, but must join in the persecutions against *David*, because he concluded that *Christ* not being a divine personage, he ought not to be addressed in prayer, more than any other man. Of the same tenor is the conduct of too many christians at the present day. You shall be allowed to question the infallibility both of *Roman*, and *New Haven*, *Pontiff*; you may doubt whether kissing the great toe of either, will be of any benefit; indeed you may doubt many other tenets just as firmly established; but if you shall pretend to assert that the scriptures are not true, you shall not be tolerated in this opinion. This is as much as to say almighty *God* shall not be at liberty to receive worship of any one, who differs from us in this opinion. What presumption! That a worm of the dust should pretend to dictate to his Creator, when and how he shall receive the adoration of his fellow worms! Is not this principle the same with that, by which the faggots were lightened to consume the protestants in the reign of Queen MARY? And, if adopted in its fullest extent, would not New England exhibit a spectacle of all the horrors of St. Bartholomew's day? But, it is said, that unbelievers are unfit members of society; that the life and property of their fellow citizens cannot be trusted with them, for that an oath will not bind them. This point merits examination. It is to be considered how great a portion of our citizens, or of mankind in general, ever think of religion, or look forward to future rewards, in the performance of a multiplicity of benevolent acts.

It is to be considered how little humanity, charity, or benevolence would remain in the world, were they founded upon no other principles, than the hope of a future reward. Were it necessary, many instances might be shewn, of men, who, so far from being influenced by religious motives in their conduct were professed infidels; yet than whom none ever existed more humane, or more benevolent. Voltair, notwithstanding the malicious efforts made to ruin his reputation, yet while mankind shall continue to have any regard for those who have defended the cause of humanity with most zeal and most success, will be remembered with respect. D'Alembert was an infidel; yet few have out done him in splendid acts of benevolence; few have exhibited more striking evidence of their love for the human race. A numerous catalogue might be made, of those who, tho' professing a disbelief in the scriptures, have yet continued to practice their most essential precepts.

If the above remarks have any foundation in truth, does it not became you to wipe away the reproach fixed upon you, by the existence of the above laws, and no longer attempt "to make a man, in matter of religion, which admits not of sensible demonstration, engage to believe no otherwise than a majority of his neighbours believe." No longer let it be said, that "whereas the Christian religion is the farthest of any from countenancing war, there never was a war of religion but since Christianity existed." Let us prove to the world that a flourishing civil state may stand and be maintained, without the interference of the church.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

Museum newly Arranged.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania, to encourage an institution, which promises to become not only a lasting benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia, but to the public in general, have granted the State-house for a display of the Museum.

The subscriber has now, at considerable expense so arranged the various natural subjects composing his museum, that they may be seen to much greater advantage than heretofore, one of the rooms being 100 feet in length.

There connot be a better mode to diffuse a general knowledge of the various animals of this and other countries, than by preserved specimens, disposed in systematicical order. It is obvious to every one, who has thought on the subject, that more accurate knowledge can be acquired in a few hours, by examining a well chosen collection of minerals or other subjects disposed in good classical arrangement, than can otherwise be had in years of hard study. Nature is uniform in all her works, and the great creator has stamped certain characters on every order of beings, that distinguish them from each other; and the more we know of these laws the more we must admire the wisdom and beneficence of the divine author. The establishment of a museum of the works of nature and art, is of vast importance, and deserving of the encouragement of all good men. I therefore solicit the citizens of the United States to aid my labors and in a few years more, we may reasonably hope this will become a great seminary of useful knowledge, branching out with infinite splendor and be a continual source of much wisdom and virtue.

Although so extensive a repository as is here contemplated, embracing specimens of all that is found in the air, earth and seas, cannot be well supported in each of the States, yet those who should attempt making collections, may here receive lessons of improvement. And Philadelphia being a central situation, will be visited by citizens of the other states, it would thus diffuse rays of light to the most distant parts of the Union. Books on natural History, are a desirable appendage to this institution to compare description with nature, learn the economy and manners of various animals; illustrate what is worthy of remembrance; and to correct false opinions.

Models of implements, and machines, useful in agriculture and manufactures, as well as specimens of natural productions of every description, will be thankfully received and carefully deposited in a manner to preserve their use, in the best mode that can be devised by,

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, June 26, 1802.

It will be obliging if printers of Newspapers in the different states will insert the above a few times in their papers.

GARNERIN'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE.

LONDON, September 24.

On the 21t Sept. Monsieur Garnerin, made another ascent at London, in a *Parachute*, (or breaker of a fall) suspended to a balloon. He ascended from the parade ground of St. George's Volunteers. The ground and neighborhood was crowded with the genteelest circles.

The Pilot Balloon being completely filled at a quarter past five, Garnerin advanced to Mrs. Sheridan, and presenting to her the cord by which it was restrained, addressed her with, "Ayez la bonte! Madame de le lacher," *Have the goodness, madam to let it off*," a request with which she instantly complied, and it was launched into the air amid the acclamations of the surrounding multitude. The car being then removed from the bottom of the large balloon, the parachute, with the assistance of M. Garnerin and Mr. Glasford, was attached to it, having at the end a kind of basket shaped like a drum, in which Garnerin placed himself, at exactly five minutes before six, and, making his abeisance to the aplauding spectators, who returned it, the gentlemen waving their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs, embarked on this perilous expedition.

About ten minutes after he ascended he separated himself from the balloon nearly over Russell-square. This was perhaps the most interesting moment of the whole. The balloon instantly ascended with surprising rapidity, turning upside down; whilst the parachute seemed to descend with great velocity for about half a minute; then it opened or expanded to the view, and, for a minute, inclined slowly towards the earth. Afterwards owing to the want of sufficient ballast, *Garnerin* was tossed from side to side, like the pendulum of a clock, although sometimes more violently. It was at this very moment that the spectators were uncommonly anxious for his safety, fearful lest he should be thrown out or overturned. It is impossible to express the acute feeling and sympathy of the thousands who beheld the daring adventurer at this very critical juncture—every one indicating a peculiar dread, a palpitation, an inexpressible something, on witnessing a fellow creature in so awful and perilous a situation, apprehensive every moment that he might be precipitated from his extraordinary height, and dashed to pieces. Although he continued to descend very gently towards the earth, he kept the same direction hovering over Somer's town. The violent and alarming vibration ceased as he approached nearer the earth. He continued his route towards Pancras, making a gentle descent as he advanced.——The cord to which the basket was suspended seemed to be then about 50 feet in length, it being more clearly ascertained as he fell. Frequently he took a sweep of at least half a circle, as he seemed often parallel in height with the Parachute.

Garnerin then, about 25 minutes past six o'clock, alighted safely in a field belonging to Mr. Harrison, the cow-keeper, within 50 yards of St. Pancras church-yard. The crowd which followed was incredibly great, both horse and foot; and the daring aeronaut, who seemed very much exhausted, earnestly solicited the crowd to allow him a moment's breathing. He then laid himself on the ground for about a second, appeared very pale, and extremely exhausted. When he arose, one of his eyes and nose seemed to have received a slight injury or scratch. It is supposed that his head struck against the basket or ropes.

In a French journal it is mentioned that on the 16th Mr. Fox, and the party at Paris with him assisted at the extraordinary sitting which took place at the tribunate. A few minutes before the opening of the sitting, citizen Boyer, captain of the guard at the tribunate, advanced to Mr. Fox, who was in one of the adjoining rooms, and addressed him in the following terms: "I am one, sir, of 200 French officers, who, in the year 3, were prisoners at Porchester. We applied to you: you had the generosity to exert your eloquence in our favor. On a sudden our chains were broken, and we were almost free. This benefit will never be forgotten by my companions in misfortune: but I am at present happier than they are, because I am able to declare to you publicly my gratitude. I entreat you to add to it, if it be possible, by condescending to accept my weak but sincere expression of it." Mr. Fox appeared to be much affected by this act of gratitude. He replied with a motion of expressive modesty—Oh, sir,—yes—I recollect.

Morn. Chron.

THE FARMER.

The culture of a very useful vegetable, till very lately unknown in England, has been recently brought to perfection, near Bristol. It appears richly to merit the attention of our farmers. This is the Anjou cabbage, perhaps the most useful and profitable leguminous plant that can be raised. The seed was supplied by a French emigrant. It is so tender that it is dressed in three or four minutes boiling. It affords excellent food for cattle, and they feed upon it very greedily? It occasions cows to yield abundance of milk, and at the same time keeps them in flesh. In bulk, rapidity of growth, and for the little culture it requires, it exceeds all other of the Brassica species. The stalk acquires the thickness of a man's leg, and is used when dry for fuel.

Cure for the Staggers. The following singular experiment was tried, and has frequently answered beyond expectation on moor sheep, afflicted with that dreadful disorder called the Staggers, or water in the head. Mr. John Pybus, an opulent farmer, of Holy-well house, near Gustbro's, lost a number of his sheep by this disease; various methods were adopted to save them, but without effect—However, a few weeks ago, he took one who appeared to be dying, and having raised the skin upon the forehead, he with a sharp penknife, such as are generally used by gardeners, laid open a part of the skull, literally extricated a small bag, apparently filled with food, and a thick dirty water immediately followed the incision; then gently closing the wounded part, and covering it with a strong pitch plaister, was agreeably surprised the next morning to find the poor animal frisking about the moor, with the agility of a lamb.

London Paper.

Mode of Applying Manure in Switzerland.

All the animal and vegetable matter, such as the cleanings of stables, warehouses, &c. that can be collected from different parts of the farm, are brought together in the fold yard. They are there heaped one upon another and kept constantly wet, the different parts being from time to time exposed to the air, till the whole mass is decomposed. The water flowing from it is then transported to the field; either in machines similar to our water carts, or in tubs, where it is sprinkled over the land; and its effects are said to be much more rapid, and equally permanent, with the common method of applying manure.

Water in the above state is charged with the different kinds of gasses, so necessary for vegetation; and what is of more importance still, with carbonic matter, either in a state of solution or subtle mixture, nicely adapted, therefore, to be taken up by the tender vegetable fibre; and to this, I suppose, its superior fertilizing quality must be owing, since carbon can produce no beneficial effects, but in as much as it is soluble in water.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

ONE principal ground of complaint against the present administration originates in those removals from office, which followed the change of the executive. That this circumstance should occasion murmurs is not to be rated among objects of astonishment. It is no novel affair for men to exclaim against that conduct of which they have themselves set the example. While the advantage is *theirs* every thing feasible is also just. The question of expedience involves in its decision the question of right. Reverse the order of affairs—give their antagonists the ascendency, and deal with them according to their own precedent. The same men who hesitated not to refuse every situation of trust, of honor or of profit, to those whose consciences would not subscribe to their political creed, now utter the loudest complaints against the partial retaliation of that treatment which they had practiced in the most unbounded extent.

Surely their own arguments should produce conviction on their minds. If in the one case it was necessary to confine subordinate offices to men on whose attachment to the administration reliance could be placed—the necessity certainly exists with equal force in the other. It is asserted that republicans were but in few instances *diminished* on account of their political sentiments, under the federal administration. The evasion is scarcely worthy of notice. The emergency of the moment did not render that measure necessary. Almost the whole list of offices was already in federal possession. To resort to an expedient unpopular in its nature was not therefore requisite. It was sufficient to fill the vacancies that did occur, with men whose opinions were decidedly federal. The plan thus acted on was the same. It went to deny a participation of office to all persons who were not considered thoroughly orthodox. Whether this was done by dismissal, or by the exclusive appointment of federal applicants, the effects were the same. In the former case the injury to individuals would be greater, but that must be a matter of minor importance. It is the general operation of the usage by which its propriety should be tested. It is not that Mr. A. or Mr. B. are inconvenienced; but that the practice denies to a large proportion of the people all share in the honors and emoluments of government.

This was the extent in which it was advocated by federal gentlemen. The republican party were considered as a faction who were to be crushed by the harshest methods. Their number, their respectability, their integrity and their talents, were of no avail. The terms of refusal were considered unanswerable. You are not satisfied with the administration. You exclaim against its measures. How then can that administration repose a confidence in your services? How can it entrust the execution of its decrees to persons who consider these decrees impolitic and unjust. These arguments seemed incontestible to themselves? and appeared to warrant the engrossment of all the public situations.

Such principles avowed, and such conduct pursued, during the latter stages of federal superiority, would have justified the most extensive retaliation. What, on the contrary, has been the proceeding of the present administration? they found all the stations in their disposal filled with federal occupants. They felt it their duty to restore to the republicans the share that had been thus withheld from them. In the discharge of this act of justice they have drawn upon themselves a torrent of unmerited abuse. To judge from the clamors that have been raised, it would be supposed that every federalist had been dismissed without a single exception. Yet, if an impartial glance is cast upon the real situation of affairs, it will be found, that an over proportion of officers still remains in federal hands.

BOSTON, November 18.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The election in Suffolk district was a fair trial of the strength of the two parties which so nearly divide the town of Boston. At the last session of the state legislature, this district was changed by the federalists, fortunately no change of the adjacent towns could prevent a republican majority. [Several towns were struck off the Boston district.]

Mr. Adams, the federal candidate, was brought forward under the name and influence of his father, in addition to that of the whole federal phalanx—For weeks preceding the election a number of active partizans were employed. Besides their more public agencies, private applications were made through the medium of lawyers, physicians, priests and women. Every motive of interest, every fear of dependence was raised and brought into action. The sabbath, we are sorry to observe, was profaned by electioneering discourses; the church incautiously afforded secret emissaries to assault the religious prejudices of those who were deemed their weaker brothers.

To these powerful obstacles the republicans opposed the justice of their cause, and the merits of Doctor Eustis, their candidate. These they urged with a zeal and spirit which secured the right of election and the triumph of their cause. This cause has acquired strength and lustre. It has not been deserted by a single friend, it has met the full force of its enemies. Its defenders have been accused of boasting. Did they disturb Faneuil Hall with claps and cheers? No. But the federalists did. Did they exult either before or after the election was decided? Have they discovered one half the exultation that the federalists did in anticipation?—No they have not. They have indeed nothing to boast of: on the contrary, they ought to be humble, when a just cause requires exertions to render it successful, and when it prevails by so small a majority.

If the republicans have any cause of triumph, it is in the detection of one great error, which has been palmed on the public for truth. It is now reduced to a certainty, that the 2300 votes so vauntingly reckoned on by the federalists in the town of Boston, have had their existence in some gross mistake, or in something worse. In addition to the preceding facts, for facts each and every one of them are, it is known that the federalists collected all their strength in the old state-house the evening before the election; and were there animated to the approaching contest by their ablest speakers, Messrs. Hall, Cooper, Otis, and Bass. *Mr. Otis's father has lately been appointed to an honorable office by president Jefferson.*—But nothing abates the enthusiastic ardor of his son. More names were added to their list of distribution, to give them the utmost possible weight in the town; and they were even so confident of success, that if report is true, Mr. W. Smith gave a dinner to the ex-president and his son, on Monday, no doubt in the full expectation of a triumphant "*entree*" on that auspicious day. In a word, universal confidence prevailed with the party, and encouraged measures which are not the most happily calculated to sooth the anguish of defeat and disappointment.

Mr. Quincy, their former candidate, was thrown aside with as little reason as delicacy, as if nothing short of having the son of Mr. Adams, and the ex-minister, Pickering—an unnatural union on the floor of congress—would satisfy the restless spirit of this intriguing faction.

Our accounts respecting the election in this state fully confirm what was stated in the last Chronicle. There is very little doubt of *nine* members being republican, to *eight* federalists. When the returns are complete, we shall exhibit them in one view.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

By a gentleman direct from Massachusetts we learn that Gen. Skinner, of Williamstown, the republican candidate, is elected a representative to congress for the Western district of Massachusetts, by a majority of 500.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated,

TRENTON, Nov. 11, 1802.

"The committee of elections this morning made their report upon the petitions and testimony against the legality of the election in the township of Maidenhead and Trenton. This report states, that from evidence it appears to the committee that illegal practices were used—that illegal votes were taken—and legal votes received in an unlawful manner, by proxy; that it is the opinion of the committee that provision ought to be made by law for preventing such practices in future; but that it is not expedient to set aside the present election!

"This is the sum of the report;—which, after some opposition from the tories, was ordered a second reading—which will probably take place to-morrow-morning.

"The bill, providing for the election of six members from this state in the next congress, by a general ticket, was on a second reading this day, lost by the casting vote of the speaker. Immediately another bill was introduced by a tory member, dividing the state into six districts for the purpose of electing representatives to congress—this bill was lost by a majority of four or five! so that it would seem we are to have no election law."

November 15.

Extract of a letter dated at Cape Francois the 3d complementary day (25 Sept.) year 10, (1802) to a friend in Philadelphia.

"I felicitate you on your foresight, and on your good fortune in remaining where you are. How many causes you might

have otherwise had to repent, you cannot conceive, by any other means than by my misfortunes—and how can I relate them! never at any epoch of the revolution has St. Domingo been more distracted or wretched than at this moment; never were its unhappy inhabitants driven to such extreme despair. Toussard commands the national guard at this place, and will be paid by those who are willing to make sacrifices rather than remain under his command. We want at least 2000 men to finish this raging war; government sends us detachments of 250 to 500, 1000, and 2000 men at a time, but never was system more injudicious and insufficient. Such partial reinforcements barely supply the ranks thinned by the hospitals; and add nothing to the strength required for military operation. Thus movements are made without any useful or decisive consequences, by an army too feeble for vigorous enterprizes and too few in numbers, to act upon a variety of points.——How many thousands of brave men—how many millions of money this island is yet to cost France in order to make it a desert, it is impossible to foresee—how many cruel truths which we are not confide to paper, must we be content to mourn in heart-rending silence and secrecy."

WILMINGTON, November 13.

We feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in stating to the readers of the MIRROR that the calamity which has for some time ravaged our Borough has entirely subsided. No case of disease has occurred for more than a fortnight. The citizens have returned to their occupations, and all idea of infection is given up. We sincerely hope that the town may no more witness such scenes as the last few weeks have produced.

"The pestilence that walks in darkness and the sickness that destroys at broad noon day," have ranged the streets in the lower part of the town uncontrouled. The attentions of the physician or philanthropist were equally unregarded. No care of friends or relations could save from the shafts of death several whose loss must long be deplored.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15.

Appointment by the President.

GABRIEL DUVAL, Comptroller of the Treasury, in the room of John Steele, resigned.

The following are the votes given in the legislature of Maryland for the Council. The first five are elected, and are republican.

F. Digges	53
A. B. Ducket	52
Edward Hall	52
R. Cheislin	52
D. Davids	50
Th. Buchanan	25
Abraham Shaff	26
John Davidson	24
S. Rideout	23
John Gibson	23

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

For Representatives in Congress.

In *Middlesex*, J. B. Varnum, republican, in 4 towns out of 33, has 341 votes, and T. Bigelow, federal 208 votes.

In *Norfolk*, E. Seaver, republican, in 11 towns out of 26, has 704 votes, and O. Everett, federal, 360 votes.

In *Plymouth*, N. Mitchell, federal, has 1400 votes, and H. Warren, 1002 votes.

In *Bristol*, P. Bishop, republican, in 10 towns out of 14, has 1116 votes, and L. Wheaton, federal, 674 votes.

In *Worcester South*, S. Hastings, federal, in 18 towns out of 23, has 1138 votes, and Mr. Bangs, republican, 706 votes.

In *Worcester North*, W. Stedman, federal, in 13 towns out of 27, has 922 votes, and Mr. Wheting, republican, 233 votes.

Of the 17 Representatives, it is ascertained that *five* republicans, and *three* federalists, are elected.

It is probable that eight or nine republicans will be elected.

NORFOLK, Nov. 16.

By a genleman who came passenger in the schooner Nautilus, of Baltimore, 16 day from Port Republic, we learn that the greatest consternation prevails throughout the Bight of Leogane. The negroes have burnt the town of Leogane, Grand Guave, Petit Guave, L'Archahaye, and St. Marcs; they have also destroyed fort Bissoton; it was expected they would in a few days become masters of Port Republic. The French troops were very sickly.

November 18.

Thomas Archer, Esq. has been appointed Collector for the port of York, in the room of William Reynolds, Esq. deceased.

NOTICE,

IN THE CASE OF ECCLES P. BARCLAY,
A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors of Eccles P. Barclay are hereby informed, that the first dividend of the estate and effects of the said Barclay, will be made at the Swan tavern, in Richmond, by the Commissioners on the 8th day of December, 1802. Any creditors of the said Bankrupt, who have not yet established their claims will be pleased to bring them forward at that time, before the Commissioners, as is directed by law.

BENNETT TAYLOR, *Assignee of Eccles P. Barclay, a Bankrupt.*

November 4, 1102. [tdm]

The Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1802.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT,

Tobacco, New,	28*s to* 30*s*	*Cash.*
Tobacco, Old,	30*s to* 33*s*	*do.*
Wheat, New	5*s* 9*d to* 6*s*	*do.*
Flour Fine, do.	31*s* 6*d*	*do.*
Do. Sup. do.	34*s* 6*d*	*do.*
Corn	14*s*	*do.*
Hemp, Clean	£ 42	*do.*
Iron	£ 33	*do.*
Whiskey	4*s*3*d*	*do.*
Bacon	9*d*	*do.*

PRICES CURRENT, AT LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Flour, Amer. fine, bbl. 11 6s *a* 11 10s
superfine, 11 8s *a* 11 15s
Tobacco, Maryland, yellow, lb. 9d *a* 12 1-2
Middling brown 5 1-2 *a* 8d
Long leaf, 3d *a* 5 1-2
Virg. York river, 3 3-4 *a* 6 3-4d
James River, 3d *a* 5 1-4d
Stript leaf, 4 1-2d *a* 6 1-2d
Rappahannock, 2 2-3 *a* 5d
Carolina, 2 1-2 *a* 4 1-2d
S. Potomac, 2 1-2 a 4 1-2d
Georgia, 2 1-2 *a* 4 1-2d

Prices Current, at Bordeaux, 30th September.

Flour, American, 40f to 41f. in demand for Spain.

Tobacco, Virginia, 20f to 35f } pr cwt.
Carolina, and Georgia, 30f to 45f } steady
Maryland, 30f to 60f } price.

ANSWER

Of the General Assembly of Vermont to the Governor's Speech.

SIR,

We have heard your excellency's patriotic address with much satisfaction. We most sincerely wish, that the just and generous feelings, by which you are actuated, may not only pervade the legislature, but every other branch of the government. We are properly impressed with the weighty trust of appointing the public functionaries. In our execution of that duty, we shall endeavor to adhere to those maxims of propriety which you have so forcibly inculcated in the beautiful language of elegant simplicity.—We with you, sir, most sincerely lament the progress of *party spirit*. True it is, and with sorrow do we acknowledge that the moderate, the wise, the prudent WASHINGTON, with all his great and good qualities, did not escape from the tongue of slander.—Endeavors also have been made, at no very distant period, to envelope in a cloud of black detraction, those patriotic exertions of an ADAMS, so highly auspicious, and evidently serviceable at an early period of our revolution, in an hour of extreme weakness, before even we had arrived at the years of political manhood. But the animadversions on the administration of our present chief magistrate—our mild, our serene, our benevolent JEFFERSON, have been clothed in language charged with peculiar and unprecedented venom. The purity of his motives, the applause he receives from the great majority of his fellow-citizens, must however sweeten his injured feelings, and create in his heart a generous and beneficent compasssion for his revilers.

Whilst we do not all embrace the same political sentiment, we *unanimously* deplore this encreasing rage of party spirit—this vehement zeal, which tends to inflame the passions, and misguide the judgment.

We unite in our wishes, that every error in government may be strictly watched and publicly analysed, not in the indecorous phrases of contumelious slander, but in that pure and chaste language, by which, and which alone, the page of argument can be adorned or conviction enforced on the honest, intelligent and inquisitive mind.

We are sensible that our interest and safety, as a state, are involved in our federal connection with our sister states, and we will unite most cordially, in every measure which tends to strengthen the union and augment the dignity of the United States.

In the new arrangement necessary to be made repecting the choice of representatives to Congress, that strict regard shall be paid to the interest and convenience of the electors which the importance of the subject requires.

We with heartfelt pleasure, sir, embrace this opportunity of assuring you that we view your unremitted attention to the discipline of our brave and meritorious militia, as a strong additional proof of that paternal solicitous care, with which you have constantly watched over the interests of this state. The propriety of extending the public patronage, in providing them with fire arms and field artillery, as far as circumstances will permit, shall be made the subject of early discussion.

The flourishing state of our schools and colleges cannot fail of high satisfaction to the legislators of a people, who maintain as a primary article of their political creed, that science and virtue are the corner stones of a republican government.

We shall be ready to receive any other communication from your excellency which you may be pleased to lay before us, hoping that all our public acts may conduce to the best interests of the state, and that you may receive all that satisfaction in your high office, which does result, and can alone result from the consciousness of being the principal laborer for the common good.

Mr ADAMS' and Mr. JEFFERSON's Religion Compared.

Mr. Jefferson has been called an *Infidel*; Mr. Adams a *Christian*. The following anecdotes will illustrate the infidelity of the former, and the christianity of the latter:

At a time when Mr. Adams was President, the Rev. Mr. Cathcart, of Pennsylvania, who was employed by the society for propagating religion among the Indians, to collect money for that benevolent institution, waited on Mr. Adams, at the city of Washington, and solicited his support of the undertaking. Mr. Adams not only refused to give him a cent, but treated him in a very rude and churlish manner, quite unbecoming the Firt Magistrate of a free people to a messenger of the gospel.

Mr. Cathcart next waited on Mr. Jefferson, and explained to him the object of his mission, in behalf of a society which had benevolently undertaken to christianize and civilize the savage nations on our borders. Mr. Jefferson listened to him with attention—applauded the design—and gave fifty dollars to Mr. Cathcart to aid the institution.—Also, Mr. Dubois the Roman Priest, when collecting money for building a chapel in Maryland, witnessed Adams's selfishness, and Jefferson's liberality; behold your infidel (as you call him) giving him fifty dollars—This looks like a wish to destroy religion!!

Which of these two men, think you, acted most like a christian?

[Tren. True American.]

Federal detraction charges Mr. Paine with *poverty*, as though it were criminal to be poor, and considers him dependent for subsistence on the charity of his friends.

It might be sufficient to reply to such remarks, that the disinterested patriot and the war-worn soldier, two of the most illustrious characters delineated in history, are generally poor; and that *their* poverty is stronger evidence of virtue, than the possession of millions. But as these attestations to personal integrity are too often treated with derision by the inmates of a counting-house, we shall inform them that *Mr. Paine is not poor*; that he is not only independent in his circumstances, but that he possesses real property that will enable him to enjoy all the substantial comforts, and a good portion of the luxuries of life. Let it be known too, that this independence, nay affluence, is the reward which a grateful country has bestowed. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF SEPT. 4.

In the press and on the tenth of September will be published in two elegant volumes, 4to price £4 4s. boards, accompanied by upwards of one hundred large plates, consisting of Views taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, of Representations of Antiquities and Hieroglyphics, of Objects in Natural History, of Manners and customs, &c. engraved by eminent Artists, and Fac-similes of the Originals, Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in company with several divisions of the French army, during the campaigns of general Bonaparte in that country. Published under the immediate patronage of the chief consul, by Vivant Denon, one of the Artists who accompanied the expedition. Translated from the original, by Arthur Aitkin.

The original French edition of this work is published in Paris at the price of sixteen guineas English money, and the copies are sold in London at twenty-one guineas.

Number of deaths in the city of Philadelphia during the present year: 1802.

	Adults.	*Children.*	*Total.*
January,	142	75	217
February,	110	60	170
March,	100	47	147
April,	90	58	148
May,	82	59	141
June,	96	67	165
July,	129	132	261
August,	109	153	262
September,	178	106	284
October,	211	78	289
Totals.	1247	835	2082

The despotic system of excise was not introduced into G. Britain previous to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole;—nay, about 65 years ago, it began like all other governmental evils, by a light and trifling tax. Year after year it was encreased, until it squeezed from the wretched subjects of George III, in the year 1801, £10,832,750 sterling. Thanks to the wise, economical and virtuous measures of the present administration, that hideous parent of despotism is annihilated here. Had the last administration been continued, their favorite excise would most probably largely have been extended; but let not our present good fortune produce apathy in our citizens; let them watch and oppose every attempt to renew the excise system, and invariably to hold those as enemies to the prosperity of the United States, who wish to accumulate power in the governors, and to heap taxes and saddle dependence on the governed. *Am. Lit. Ad.*

Copious extracts are this day given from the foreign papers, received at this office, by the late arrivals from France and England. The extract of a letter from a house at Paris to their friend in this city, must prove interesting, especially to those of our fellow citizens who hold bills drawn by general Le Clerc on his government: its authenticity may be relied on, and the respectable source through which it is derived, will be communicated, if desired, at this office.—The advices from Holland, by the way of Antwerp, show, that an embarkation was about taking place of part of the French troops, lately in the Batavian service, for Louisiana. Should these troops stop at Cape Francois for orders, general Le Clerc will, in all probability, find them ample occupation in subduing the blacks of St. Domingo; a business not quite so easily accomplished as he had flattered himself on his first arrival. The six weeks, in which he promised to re-establish the colony, have long ago expired. At the rate he goes on, six years may find that devoted island as distant from peace and tranquility, as when the last news from thence was received. The French republic avails itself of every pretext, and seizes every opportunity for extending its boundaries. It was but the other day, that the isle of Elba was incorporated as a department. The counties bordering on the Po, the far-famed Marengo, and other portions of Italy are, we see, just re-united to the Grande Republique. *Re-united*, a most emphatic word, indicative, no doubt, of the absorption of all such parts of Europe, Asia, Africa or America, to which France can form the most remote pretentions. Bonaparte seems to consider himself as heir at law to all the domains of the once extensive Roman empire. Hitherto, the different powers of Europe appear to acquiesce, almost without a murmur, in his claim.

Every American must feel the sincerest pleasure, in hearing that the friend of this country, the elve of Washington, the Marquis La Fayette, is still alive and well. The visit of Mr. Fox was doubtless, highly flattering: this mark of respect to an ex-general in the vale of retirement, could only have proceeded from the purest motives. The interview between these distinguished persons must have been exceedingly interesting.

Daily Adv.

NEW INVENTION.

Mr. Voight, chief comer in the mint of the United States has invented an engine for turning screws of any given diameter, and of any number of threads to an inch. This invention was first desiged for cutting fusees for watches, so as uniformly to adjust them to the length of the main spring—a thing hitherto very difficult in practice, and without which it is impossible a watch can keep *regular time*. By the aid of this machine a person of common mechanical abilities, and without any knowledge of mathematics, may ajust the fusee to the spring with the greatest exactness—or turn metallic cylinders and cones of any length or diameter, to a mathematical certainty.

We understand that Mr. Voight from patriotic principles, has no intention of obtaining a patent, but to leave it open to his fellow citizens. *(Aurora.)*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against FIRE on BUILDINGS of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond on Monday the third of January next.

Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be repesented by the members of the State Legislature respresenting their respective counties or districts.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.
Richmond, 17th Sept. 1802.

WITH great satifaction I can inform the public at large and the members of this necessary, useful and philanthropic society in particular, that it is in a flourishing situation; it increases rapidly. Since the first of January last it has augmented for upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dollars—so that there are actually declared for, five millsons four hundred and forty five thousand dollars in real property:—for by insuring houses they become *real* property, which otherwise they are not.

The losses paid during this year amount to 1602 dollars, 25 cents—then when this loss is divided among the aforesaid sum, each hundred dollars has only to contribute about one and three quarter cents;—and if the enormous loss of one hundred thousand dollars was to happen, which never has been the case yet, it will only be eleven shillings per each hundred dollars—Who would not contribute that to aid so many unfortunate fellow citizens to rebuild their houses? And the more so, when by that contribution, they insure at the same time their own property.

As the insurance increases so fast we come daily nigher to that desirable end of a General Insurance—when as we have I believe upwards of four hundred thousand houses in this state, the contribution if general would hardly be more than ten cents for each house per annum—when, for each house ten cents are contributed, it would in the state raise a sum from forty to fifty thousand dollars, which will pay on an average for about one hundred houses.—It is well known that never so many burn every year—I believe they do not average thirty houses per annum.

As the state legislature meets on the 6th of nexth month, those who wish to pay their premiums may have a good opportunity to send their money to the Cashier General, to whom the money must be paid and to no body else.

W. F. AST.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY against FIRE on GOODS and FURNITURE in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting to be held at their General Office in the City of Richmond on Wednesday the 12th of January next.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. I. C.
Richmond, 17th Nov. 1802.

RESTLESS,

IMPORTED from England last summer, will stand the next season at my plantation on Flat Creek, near Meade's Mill.

He is a dark bay, nearly sixteen hands high, of the best blood, and elegantly formed: a gentleman well acquainted with the blood and performance of the best horses in England has given me a full account of his performance taken from the Calendar, &c. He says "As to the blood of RESTLESS, it is not *merely unexceptionable, but could not be better*, being crossed with every thing valuable in England. He was got by Phenomenon, one of the best of Herod's sons, out of the famous Duchess, decidedly the best Mare of her day.—Particulars will be given hereafter.

WM. MURRAY.

SEMINARY.

Hugh White, M. V. D.

EDUCATED at the university of Glasgow, Scotland, on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Richmond, near the court-house, opens

A Seminary or School,

In which he will teach Greek, Latin, French, English Grammar, Navigation, Surveying, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Martin's Philosophy and Ferguson's Lectures, so far as these last two can be taught without the apparatus. He will take particular care of the education and morals of the pupils, whom parents, guardians, and others, may commit to his tuition. He shall possess strong impressions of gratitude to those who shall encourage him. Governor Monroe, William and John Moyos & Robert Gamble, Esqrs. are acquainted with him.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1802. [3tw]

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late Mr. ROBERT MOORE, jun. of Powhatan county, deceased, are requested to meet the subscriber with their accounts properly authenticated as the law directs, on or before Powhatan April court next, and those indebted to the said estate are earnestly solicited to make payment by that time—I expect to attend at said court-house during the intermediate courts.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

Buckingham, Nov. 19, 1802. (eo4t)

THE Trustees appointed to superintend the building of the Baptist Meeting-House in this city, beg leave to return their sincere and hearty thanks to their fellow citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, by whose friendly and liberal contributions the trustees have been enabled to finish their house much sooner than was contemplated, which will be opened on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, for public worship.

Richmond, Nov. 22d, 1802.

The Professor of Law in WILLIAM and MARY COLLEGE, will commence his annual course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. eptlD.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE MAN (to take charge of 8 or 10 Children,) who can teach the English Language grammatically, Wrtting, Arithmetic and Geography.——To such a one, who can come recommended for his sobriety and attention, liberal wages will be given, on application to

JOHN GOODE, and
SAMUEL PLEASANTS.

Powhatan, Nov. 6, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

TRACT OF LAND

On which he resides, in Cumberland County,

Lying on Willis's river, 8 miles above the town of Cartersville—containing about 800 acres, including a very valuable GRIST & SAW MILL. Between 2 and 300 acres are cleared, and in excellent order for cultivation, being fresh and well inclosed, the balance extremely well timbered, and prime Tobacco Land.——The improvements consist of a convenient two story Dwelling-House, 48 by 22 feet, a 28 foot wing, convenient out Houses, an excellent Barn, with a Thrashing Machine, and an Orchard of 1000 Peach Trees.—— It is a pleasant healthy situation, possessing many advantages, which is deemed unnessary to insert in this advertisement, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing the property.——The terms are one fifth cash; the balance in four annual payments.

JOHN A. TRENT.

Cumberland, 14th October, 1802. (4w)

COPARTNERSHIP.

A copartnership having been formed between the subscribers, the business will be conducted under the firm of

L. JOSEPH & Co.

L. JOSEPH,
ISRAEL B. KURSHEIDT.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1802. (6w)

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams & Littlejohn,

Being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against the firm will call on Samuel Adams for payment; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to him.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Jun.
JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

THE above business will be conducted in future by the subscriber, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY,

And is determined to sell on the most moderate terms for cash.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Cumberland, Nov. 12, 1802. (eo2w)

RE PROOFS OF THE EFFICA
CY OF

Doctor Church's

COUGH DROPS.

A medicine unequalled by any other in the world, since first discovered by Dr. Church; it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive, that were ever known to exist both in Europe, America and the West Indies, and often when every other medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the faculty consulted in vain. It is a sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in Head Aches, Catarrhs, Shortness of breath Ticklings in the throat, Tightness in the chest, Hooping Cough, Sore Throats, Wheezings Congealed Phlegm, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the breast and Stomach, &c &c. ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS, And all diforders of the breast and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of one thousand attested cases of cure, may be seen at the place of sale.

—

Copy of a letter from Captain HENRY.

Dear Sir.

In the year '95, I had the misfortune to break a blood vessel, which was succeeded by a severe complaint on my lungs, cough, shortness of breath, and spitting of matter and blood, with every other disagreeable symptom of a disorder of the lungs; indeed so afflicting was this disorder, that I could not rest at night, nor could walk 200 yards in the day, without stopping to cough and rest myself a number of times This disorder continued to increase upon me, until I was much wasted in body, and exceedingly weak. Seeing your advertisements in the public papers, early in the last summer, I commenced taking your justly celebrated cough drops, which I persevered in the use of, for some time; I have now the happiness of informing you my lungs are perfectly sound; I have no shortness of breath, or spitting up of matter or of blood; my cough is a little troublesome in the morning, but no other time.

I am Sir,
Your's ever respectfully,
WILLIAM HENRY.
Garden-Street.

New-York, April 3, 1799.

—

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. CHURCH

SIR.

For upwards of twelve years I have laboured under a severe cough, shortness of breath, spitting of matter from my lungs, and often clotted blood, until at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and shortness of breath could get no rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you have been the instrument in the hands of Providence by saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NICHOLAS STAGG.
Little Robinson street.

—

Copy of a letter from an eminet Surgeon,

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

It is with much pleasure I congratulate you on that important discovery, your Cough Drops, and request that you will send a further supply without delay. The favorable reports brought to me the two last winters of their speedy and good effects in the relief and cure of Coughs and Asthmatic complaints, induced me to employ them in my practice which I have done with much satisfaction to myself and benefit to others.

If the good opinion I entertain of your medicine can recommend it to public notice, beyond what it has acquired you are to liberty to make it known. Indeed I should hold myself unjust to you and uncharitable to mankind did I not with great willingness acknowledge that I believe it to be one of the best medicines employed in Pulmonary complaints. I sincerely wish you may derive every emolument the medicine entitles you to.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
ROBERT PORTER.
Tottenham-court-Road, Dec. 17, 1796.

☞ Prepared (only) at Church's Dispensary, No. 73, Front street near the Fly-market, New-York, and sold by appointment at Samuel Pleasants' book store, Richmond, Virginia.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 23d day of January next, at the dwelling house of Mr. William Vaughan, in the county of Charlotte, by virtue of a decree of the county court of Charlotte,

400 Acres of LAND,

Lying in the said county, on the branches of the Horse Pen Creek, to satisfy a debt due to John Lindsay & Co. merchants and partners, being the lands formerly the property of Abraham Vaughan, deceased.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON, D. Shff.
for JACOB MORTON, Shff.
November 12, 1802. (wtds')

A PETITION,

WILL be presented to the next General Assembly, for an INSPECTION of FLOUR, at the Mills of Robert Evans and James D. Ladd, situate on tide water, in the county of Charles City.

(co4t.)

BOOKS

Just receive at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.

Folio, Quarto and Family Bibles
Builder's Magazine, quarto—superior, it is believed, to any thing of the kind hitherto offered for sale
Blackstone's Commentaries
Cicero's Orations
City Biography—containing Anecdotes & Memoirs of the rise, progress, situation and character, of the Aldermen and other conspicuous personages of the Corporation and city of London.
Denman's Midwifery
Eulogies and Orations on the life and death of Gen. George Washington
European Magazine from January 1801, to April 1802
Ferguson's Astronomy
Lady's Museum, 7 vols. elegant
Locke on the Human Understanding
Murphy's life of David Garrick
Memoirs of Egypt—written in that country during the Campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte
Madam Roland's works, with a portrait
New Gazetteer of the Eastern Continent, By Jed. Morse and Elijah Parish
Public Characters of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, & 1802
Rambaut on the French Revolution
Spirit of Despotism
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature
——— voyage to St. Domingo
——— the Isle of France
St. Fond's Travels
Tarleton's Campaigns in North-America in 1780 and 1781, 4to
Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century, &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.
Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.
Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thro' the Continent of North-America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map—by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.
Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta
Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.
Gessner's Idyls
Morse's Geography abridged
Goldsmith's Rome
——— Greece
Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)
The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—*ALSO*—

50 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books, ——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 16s. to 48s. per ream——a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS, and a large number of CHAP BOOKS.

June 30.

COMMITTED to jail in Buckingham county, a runaway negro, who says he belongs to William Howard of Philadelphia, and calls himself

PETER;

He is five feet nine inches high, rather slender, good teeth, a bushy head of hair, of a dark complexion, has a slight scar over his right eye, has been inoculated, and appears to be about thirty years of age.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, or otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. PERKINS, D. S. *for*
DUD. COUPLAND, shff. and jailor of Buckingham.

(w3m)

MRS. SMITH,

Mantua-maker & Milliner

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester, &c. that in addition to her former business, she has commenced that of MILLINER, over the store occupied by Mr. STETSON, the next below the house formerly occupied by Mrs. PREPOE.

She has received by the late arrivals from New-York,

Silk, Straw, Dunstable & Cairo BONNETS, Gold, silver, black & coloured PLUMES, &c. Black and White VEILS.

She has made arrangements by which she will be constantly supplied with the newest

Fashionable Dresses,

made as usual.

She has also for SALE, Ladies' Morocco and KID-SKIN *SHOES.*

Richmond, 12th Oct. 1802. (epaw law)

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the ensuing General Assembly of Virginia, to dispossess the incumbent of Antrim Parish of the Glebe lands and personal property belonging thereto.

Halifax county, Oct. 25, 1802. (w4t)

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

IS TO RAISE THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REPAIRING THE BUILDINGS OF

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY.

THIS SEMINARY was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certain, not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do.	of	300	600
5	do.	of	100	500
10	do.	of	50	500
50	do.	of	20	1000
300	do.	of	10	3000
1000	do.	of	7	7000
1458				14,000

2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize. } 14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, * and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require reimbursement.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

* *Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Sherrer, Roger Gregory, jr. Wm. Truehearts, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jr. John D. Blair.*

(wtf)

PROPOSALS,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

FOR REPRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THAT SCARCE AND VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA

To which will now be annexed.

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

☞ Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

(wtf)

William Mills,

HATTER,

RETURNS his thanks to the generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes in future to merit their patronage. He has on hand a general assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fashionable Hats,

Wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

One or two active lads from 12 to 15 years old will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

P. S. The highest price in CASH given for FURS.

Richmond, Nov. 5th, 1802. (3tw)

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for leave to build a Toll Bridge from my lot in Clement Town a cross Appomattox River to a butt on John Haskins's land in Powhatan.

EDWARD MUMFORD.

25th Oct. 1802. (w4t)

FOR SALE,

FROM SIX TO EIGHT HUNDRED

ACRES OF LAND,

Binding on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward County, about ten miles above the court house. This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the country. At least thirty acres of fine meadow land on it, and not more than one third of the tract cleared. As it is presumed that no person would become a purchaser, without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to William Lindsey living adjoining, and know the terms from him or William Hickman in Powhatan County, near the court house, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5th, 1802.

OYSTER

AND

BEEF-STEAK-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the three-story brick house, where he formerly lived, near the bason of the canal, and has opened an *OYSTER & BEEF-STEAK HOUSE.* From his attention, diligence and long experience, added to the knowledge the public have of him; he hopes to meet with encouragement.

Regular BOARDERS

Can be well accommodated, at fifty pounds per annum, or transient ones at the customary prices, per week or month.

GEO: WATSON.

Richmond, 5th Nov. 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

ON HIRE, OR PURCHASE,

A GOOD COOK.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

November 5, 1802. (tf)

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

THE

Nervous, Debilitated,

WEAK AND EMACIATED,

PARTICULARLY those who are afflicted with inward weaknesses, deficiency of natural strength and relaxations of the vessels by too frequent indulgencies of the passions, or from too powerful and repeated courses of Mercury; from natural causes, effects of heat, or change of climate, bad lyings-in, convivial indulgencies, or a secret or solitary vice, is recommended

The Cordial Restorative Balsam.

The virtues of which are absolutely specific and unparalleled; after a trial of eight years, during which period it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects perhaps ever known to exist. It speedily and effectually relieves—

Trembling	Seminal weaknesses
Faintings	Melancholy
Feebleness of the limbs	Female weaknesses
Cramps	Weakness of the back
Indigestion, Gleets	Lowness of spirits
Flatulence, Spasms	Loss of appetite
Hypochondriacal affections	Premature old age, &c.

And every other symptom of extreme debility.

Young and old are equally the objects of this excellent medicine, but it is particularly recommended to women above the age of forty years, particularly those who have been subject to bad lying-in, &c.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam and Balsamic Pills are sold at Dr. Church's Dispensary, 137 Front street, (near the Fly-market) New-York; and by appointment at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office and Book-Store, Richmond. (w6m)

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DISTRIBUTEE OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN TABB,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

HOUSES and LOTS,

In the Town of Manchester,

ANY person disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. BENJAMIN HATCHER and Mr. HENRY L. BISCOE of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

WILLIAM B. GILES.

Amelia, July 11th, 1801.

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. Pleasants's Book-Store

"A saving of Time is a saving of Money, "for Time is even more precious than Mo- "ney."

FRANKLIN.

MAYO's

Toll-Bridge,

THE Public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial Hand-Rails; and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the utmost safety and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North or South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellet and useful Bridge affords.

[tf] *SAMUEL JONES.*

Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1802.

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Deep creek, in the county of Nottoway, containing about 1400 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation, arranged into convenient fields well inclosed. There are about 1000 acres in wood, which is very well timbered, and esteemed equal to any in the county in the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; it is level and well watered, its distance from Petersburg is 40, from Richmond 45 miles. A more particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing it; the terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance in four equal annual payments.

For further particulars, application will made to the subscriber living in the county of Amelia, near the court house.

EDWARD WARD.

August, 10, 1802. (TF)

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

WANTED, A

MILLER,

TO attend a merchant Mill. A young man would be preferred, who must come well recommended. Apply to the printer.

August 23, 1802 [TF.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

TICKETS

IN THE

WASHINGTON HENRY LOTTERY

For sale at S. Pleasants' Book-store.

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.